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The M. E. General Conference. The Journal is fortunate in having secured the services of Rev. T. A. Goodwin as its special correspondent during the session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, which will open in Cleveland May 1 and last through the month. Few men are better informed on all matters relating to the church than he, and his reports of proceedings and comment thereon will have the accuracy that comes from a thorough understanding of the problems iscussed, the conditions creating them. and the currents and undercurrents that make the politics of these great religious atherings. A number of important questions will demand the attention of the conference, among them the admission of women as delegates. Although the amendment providing for this has been defeated by a few votes, discussion of the subject can hardly be prevented and is sure to be lively. Mr. Goodwin's reports will be read with especial interest

Instructions which do not bind a delegate to vote for a candidate any longer than he thinks he has a reasonable chance are of the blank-cartridge va-

It is a Democratic correspondent who predicts that the Indiana Republican convention will straddle on the money question. It is not that sort of a year in

Is Mr. Hanna's zeal to have the Indiana delegates instructed inspired by the fact that something must be done outside of Ohio to keep the Ohio delegation in line with its instructions?

When Representative Money, who is a Senator-elect, goes to the other end of the Capitol he will have to stop throwing inkstands and spittoons. The courtesy of the Senate will not permit it.

The statement of Representative Overstreet that 15,000 names have been dropped from the pension rolls for other causes than death will convince pensioners that the Cleveland anti-pension mill is running on full time even if the machinery is muffled.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, says that some members of the Republican national committee are active in the combination to defeat McKinley. If this i true they are acting outside of the line of their duty and violating a time-honored rule of the party.

The Democratic 16 to 1 press is denouncing Secretary Carlisle because he has changed his views on the silver ques-1878. The point is well taken; it is inconsistent for a Democrat to march forward. He must mark time.

Young Congressman McClellan, son the late general of that name, is making himself conspicuous by objecting to every pension bill, no matter how meritorious. His course excites the more criticism, as his mother draws a pension granted by Congress when his father

A New York Democratic paper which announces that it has 136 inches of ad vertisements from men who are seeking employment and twenty-three inches o advertisements from those who desire to employ help furnishes the best argument of the season against the Democratic

The postoffice employes of Chicago have a voluntary mutual benefit associa tion which, during two years of its existence, has distributed a total of \$12,556 to the families of deceased members This is much better than a government benefit fund on the paternal plan, as has been proposed

A recent debate in the House of Commons revealed the curious fact that the British government is paying off the naper cent. An existing statute requires the purchase of consols, and the buying goes on notwithstanding their present high price, due in great measure to this

Philadelphia papers state that Mrs. Pitezel, for the murder of whose hus band Holmes will hang on May 7, unless respited, is in that city at the request of her attorney to try and secure restitution from Holmes of the insurance ney which he defrauded her of. Her sit will doubtless be fruitless. Holmes's recent conversion does not seem to have inclined him to atone for any of his

Representative Hall, of Missouri, who recently exchanged ink-wells as well as views with Representative Money, or being offered a renomination if he would agree to vote for free coinage, declined the proposition, adding that "free silver is raising hell and damnation with the Democratic party." Hereabout, no even those potential elements seem to be able to infuse any life into the De-

The past week has witnessed considerable individual activity on the part of

lared and shook the much-whiskered editor of the free silver Post-Dispatch, and the editor of the Memphis silver organ and Attorney-general Patterson, of Tennessee, began a scrap in public. Nevertheless, the Democracy is an inert mass

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Republican county convention, Saturday, was an enthusiastic body. At times it was boisterous, but those who are familiar with party conventions in this county are not alarmed at demonstrations which would not be tolerated in the national House. Fairness characterized the proceedings, and the convention was anything but a cut and dried affair. If there were slates, the result shows that all of them were shattered. While many good men were defeated, it must be conceded that a good ticket was placed in nomination. Where there are so many aspirants the best ticket will naturally be criticised for a season, but such critics, if candid, must admit that the nominees are all men of good character and capacity.

The nomination of Henry Clay Allen for Circuit judge meets with the general approval of Republican lawyers, while, as a man, he has the respect of those who know him. Mr. Harding has already had experience as a county commissioner and has proved himself a censervative man. Mr. McGregor, while he has not an extended technical business experience, has been familiar all his life with practical affairs. He is a man of intelligence and integrity, and rendered the county good service in the last House. Mr. Schmidt has won golden opinions thus far as county treasurer, and has undertaken reforms in the business methods of the office which will put an end to the complaints of taxpayers. It is greatly to his credit that he is denounced by a class of harpies who rob the taxpayer under certain provisions of the Barrett law. That Mr. Wiltsle was renominated by acclamation is evidence that he has proved a satisfactory prose-Mr. Shufelton, candidate for sheriff, is a representative of the younger and active element of the party who will make a competent official. As for Dr. Brayton, everybody in both parties who knows him applauds his nomination for coroner. The other candidates are worthy of support.

The fact that two representatives of labor have been nominated for two of the most responsible and desirable places -McGregor for commissioner and Shufelton for sheriff-not only disproves the charge that labor gets no honors from the Republican party, but shows that the mass of people who are wage-earners are a potential element in the Republican party in Marion county.

EIGHT HOURS OF LABOR. In an interview at Pittsburg a few days ago President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, stated that the eight-hour movement was now uppermost in the minds of labor leaders, and that on May 1 over half a million workingmen would unite in a demand for a shorter work day. This statement seemed to foreshadow a general strike. or at least many local strikes about May 1 in support of the eight-hour demand In a later interview at Chicago Mr. Gompers modified this view. He said: The workingmen of the Federation of Labor recognize present conditions of returning prosperity. They will not assail those iltions. They will promote them if they There will be no great strike. Reports

I have said there might be are untrue and possibly malicious. There may be isolated demands on May 1 for an eight-hour day or a nine-hour day. But that the Federation has planned, contemplates or will undertake general upheaval of labor forces in an atempt to secure the eight-hour day is no false, but preposterous. The men ederation recognize the slow emergence of from conditions of depres feel that disturbance of rising trad industrial barometers would be criming trade industrial barometers would be criming. They will not disturb them. They will permit others to disturb them if they help it. The eight-hour day is comit have said—and herein is where I have said—and herein is where I been misquoted, either by ignorance the said and the sa or mailce-that in my judgment a usand wage workers early in May will receive from their employers the concession of a shorter day. This does not mean a strike of half a million men. It does not

mean a strike, a general strike, at all. These concessions have been made volun-

tarily, after application, discussion, con-

This kind of talk from a labor leader s conservative and reassuring It would be the height of folly for organized labor or any trade union to order a strike for eight hours or any other cause at a time when the first signs of returning perity are just beginning to appear. Such a proceeding under present conditions would be little less than criminal, and it is gratifying to hear from a prominent labor leader that they regard the matter in that way. "They feel," says Mr Gompers, "that disturbance of rising trade and industrial barometers would be criminal." It would certainly be very injurious to business and a new blow to slowly reviving confidence.

Mr. Gompers modifies his first statement by explaining that he did not mean there would be a general strike on the eight-hour question. He meant there would be a general demand or request for shorter hours, though probably not accompanied by strikes, and he now says that in his opinion the request will be very generally complied with by employers. "These concessions," he says, "have been made voluntarily, after application, discussion, conference." This implies that in some cases an understanding on the question has already been reached and that employers have signified their willingness to grant the request when i shall be made. If this is so it indicates

a growing spirit of reasonableness on both sides. Mr. Gompers is quite sure the eighthour day is coming. As a matter of fact it has already come in several States and to some important trades in most large cities. The building trades generally have the eight-hour day in nearly all large cities, and building contracts are made on that basis. An act of Congress makes eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the United States and for all laborers or mechanics mployed by or on behalf of the District of Columbia. Seventeen States have enacted laws on the subject. In Alabama eight hours constitutes a day's work for woman or child under eighteen years of age in a mechanical or manufacturing business. California makes eight hours a day's work unless otherwise expressly agreed by contract. Connecticut, Ohio and Wisconsin have similar laws. In Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, New York and Utah eight hours constitute a day's work on all State, public and municipal works.

mestic, unless otherwise stipulated. From this it is plain that the tendency of recent legislation is distinctly towards shorter hours of work, as, indeed, it has been from the beginning of the agitation, when a day's work meant twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours of labor. The common sense of mankind seems to have recognized the propriety of the demand both as a measure of justice to workingmen and a means of equalizing or approximating the respective shares of capital and labor in production. A reduction of hours is equivalent to an increase of wages, and that means increased comfort and happiness to a vast number of persons. In another direction it tends to restrict production, and thus, perhaps, to establish better prices for products. No doubt with improved modern appliances the working world can produce as much in eight hours' work now as it once could in sixteen hours, and there is no profit for anybody in overproduction.

A GREAT EXAMPLE.

If General Grant had lived to see today, he would have been seventy-five years of age. He died as men die nearly eleven years ago, but as one of the Nation's great men he will always live in history, and his name and fame grow brighter with the years which bring out his sturdy character and present his deeds in their true light. Before he died his detractors were silenced; now the few who live ask for no greater boon than the oblivion of forgetfulness. General Grant was one of those strong and straightforward men whose lives can be studied with profit. He was essentially a man of deeds. His integrity was so much the warp and woof of his nature that he never learned that men could be dishonest. The fact that they could be was often painfully impressed upon him, but the impression passed away. Candor and straightforwardness were among his prominent traits. What ie believed he spoke when it was necessary that he should speak. Never was he a self-seeker. During the war he did not spend his time in massing influence to compel his promotion. He was content to serve and accept whatever his faithful service might bring him.

At the present time the character of General Grant would be a profitable study for the whole country, and particularly for those who are active in the management of political affairs or who would be. He was no trimmer., When he was convinced that a policy was right, he stood by it even if alone. When the Congress of 1872 passed an inflation bill, he vetoed it in a few brave utterances which rebuked time-servers and encouraged the faithful. He never darkened counsels with words. He never promised without expecting to keep his word. His candid nature despised that cunning and evasion which is generally held to be wisdom of the adroit. It is impossible to think of him as one who would speak or write with a purpose to make his meaning doubtful. If he should write them there would be no straddling platforms, and if he were alive there would be no cowardly evasion when con-

fronted by important issues. There are many traits in the character of General Grant which could be considered with profit, but in this season of politics, conventions and platform making it is profitable to contemplate his candor and his courage. If he were taken as an example there would be no lying platforms and no bombastic, insincere speeches.

ALTGELD'S NONSENSE.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has published an open letter in reply to Secretary Carlisle's recent address on the money question. It is very open, and, like all of Altgeld's writings or speeches, shows that he himself is open to the charge of being a pettifogger and demagogue. A large part of the letter is devoted to demonstrating Mr. Carlisle's inconsistency on the silver question by quotations from former speeches in favor of free silver. That is a very cheap kind of argument, if it can be called argument at all. The question is not whether Mr. Carlisle was wrong several years ago, but whether he is right now. great many thousands of people in this country who were dangerously wrong on the money question fifteen or twenty years ago, advocates of greenback inflation and flat money, are all man learns something as he grows older, and that his latest and mature opinions are his best. Even Governor Altgeld may live long enough to realize, whether he ever admits it or not, that in 1896 he

was a demagogue of a very vicious type. Passing the question of Mr. Carlisle's consistency and assuming the aggressive Altgeld says:

Mr. Carlisle should have explained wh it was that for two hundred years gold and silver held the market ratio of about and silver held the market ratio of a 514 to 1. The ratio fixed by law was 15 to 1 in some countries, 151/2 to 1 in most countries, and for awhile 16 to 1 in our country. In other words, the market ratio, as shown by the tables, remained practically the same as the statutory ratio during al that time. If the two metals cannot stand together how does it happen that they did so without serious fluctuation for two hundred years, notwithstanding the fact that the annual production of each metal varied greatly from time to time

Mr. Carlisle was no more bound to explain that than he was to explain any other variation in prices during the last hundred years. The point of interest is the condition, not what caused it. Gov. Altgeld evidently means to imply that the demonetization of silver, or rather the stoppage of the coinage of silver, caused it to depreciate and destroyed the parity of value between the two metals. He mistakes post hoc for propter hoc. In common phrase, he puts the cart before the horse. It was not the demone tization of silver that caused the de cline in its commercial value, but its prospective decline that caused it to be demonetized. The decline in the commercial value of silver was due to natural, not artificial, causes, and it is as absurd to suppose that legislation could have prevented it as it would be to claim that legislation could change the law o gravitation. As long as the market ratio between the metals was 151/2 or 16 to 1 it was easy to maintain the legal ratio at the same point, but now that they have become so widely separated in commercial value it is preposterous to suppose the old statutory ratio could be

A special dispatch from Wyoming to the Chicago Record says that free silver is rapidly losing ground in that State and that the Republicans, who have never been enthusiastic over it, will have the silver producing States from the St.

over three free silver delegations will bolt-those of Colorado, Idaho and Utah having twenty delegates. Montana may join the three, but that is not the opinion of those who should know.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser, in speaking the elements which threaten Governo McKinley's success, concludes as follows But the most significant straw pointing But the most significant straw pointing to some anti-McKinley combination is the feeling known to exist within the ranks of the Ohio man's own supporters. The Foraker people do not want Mr. McKinley President, nor do they expect that he will be; they are keeping careful watch of the returns and are notching their sticks accordingly. They are not alarmed at the outlook. Good politicians say that the experience the politicians say that they are letting the moment they will see to it that not grow outside their reach. The most in the confidence of the Ohio per assert that their delegates have no affection for McKinley, and that when the time comes they will not be slow to throw their strength for somebody else.

The remarkable silence of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and the lack of positive interest in Governor Mc Kinley's campaign which is apparent in nearly every prominent paper in Ohio except the Cleveland Leader go to sustain the foregoing statement. True, all of the delegates in Ohio have been instructed, but it will be remembered that a portion of them were instructed in 1892, but ignored the fact.

The London Financial News remarks that it is needless to go beyond the British trade returns for an explanation of much of the financial trouble in this country. It points out that Great Britain has closed many of the woolen mills and textile factories in the United States and gathered in the money which, in the days of protection, was spent at home. The London free-trader is more frank than the home product, who declares that the tariff cannot be an issue.

No public man ever achieved a more distinct or emphatic victory than Senator Quay did in Pennsylvania. The State convention unanimously adopted his views on the tariff, sound money, immigration, the revival of ocean commerce and reciprocity, placed his friends on the State ticket, indorsed him for President, and finally, without a dissenting voice, made him chairman of the State committee. It was a Quay day.

In Kansas City suits are pending aggregating nearly \$300,000 for damages resulting from rotten and dilapidated plank sidewalks. The Kansas City Journal says there are a hundred miles of such walks in the city which are not worth repairing, and should be removed at once. Thousands of dollars a year are paid to sidewalk inspectors to see that repairs are kept up, yet the decay continues and damage suits multiply. Residents of this city can at least congratulate themselves that it has got beyond the wooden sidewalk stage of development.

The Athens correspondent of the London Graphic writes that "the young victorious Americans have created a furor for athletics in the hearts of young Greece, and have been feted and worshiped especially by the Greek ladies." Probably by the time they are ready to leave some of them may have to quote, "Maid of Athens, ere we part, give, oh, give me back my heart."

In Philadelphia, where the city owns and operates its gas works, the director of pubic works promises that if certain improvements and extensions are made consumers can be furnished with better gas than they have ever yet had at a price not exceeding seventy-five cents per thousand feet, and with a profit to the city.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Modern Courtship. "I am dead gone on you," said he, She briefly answered "nit." 'Proud one," cried he, "you'll rue the day I got the icy mitt!"

Lucky Fish "The codfish," said the professor, "lays onsiderably more than a million eggs." "It is mighty lucky for the codfish that she doesn't have to cackle over every egg," said the student who came from a farm.

How It Happened. Mr. Wickwire-I saw a woman pass a big a show window to-day without

Mrs. Wickwire-I suppose you are going to e funny now, and tell me that she was "Nope. She was looking across the street at another woman with a new hat."

Theorizing. They were discussing the new boarder. "He slips in and out of the house so quietly." said the grass-widow boarder, "that I think he must have been a married man

"Maybe it is that," said Mrs. Hashcroft. as a troubled look came over her face, "and maybe he is in the habit of getting behinds with his board."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Senator and Mrs. Quay have given a solid daughter of John Fry, a Lancaster county armer, the child having been named for Mrs. Quay. It is said of Sir William Lawson that he

was once much disconcerted at a political meeting. "I must tell you," he shouted with emphasis, 'that I am a party man." Shrill voice: "Yes, a tea party man." Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is the best shakspearean authority in either house of

Congress. He has a hobby for rare editions f the great dramatist's works, and is the author of an interesting volume entitled Shakspeare and the Law." The recent failure of a New York fur house was owing to fashion. By way of preparing for a heavy winter trade the head

er of fur capes. Meantime fashion turned down the cape, and it was impossible to realize one-half the cost. The Prince of Wales does not take so nuch interest in his wardrobe as he did dressed men in the world, and his influence on men's fashions is as great as it ever was; but those who have charge of his attire complain that he has lost his old enthusiasm

f the establishment had made a large num-

on the subject of dress. It is a great advantage for an actress to e a sister of the playwright. Miss Lily Hall Caine, whose marriage is just announced s a sister of the eminent novelist, and through his influence got a part in "Benmy Chree," the play made from "The Deem-ster." The part consisted of three lines, but seeing that she was his sister the author added two more.

Prof. Flinders Petrie says that the granite tablet recently discovered at Thebes, Egypt contains the first inscription found on Egypian monuments that in any form makes nention of the Israelites. The tablet was made under the direction of King Merenp-thah, and records that during his war in Syria, about 1200 B. C., he fought the people of Israel and spoiled them.

The report that Anthony Hope was engaged to marry the beautiful leading lady who took the part of Princess Flavia in "The Prisoner of Zenda," turns out to an elaborate work of fiction, and Mr. Barrie's case still stands by itself. It is very ro-mantic, of course, for an author to marry the actress who creates the part of his heroine, but it does not always happen

Mrs. Gladstone's devotion to the G. O. M. s well known. On one occasion, when about speak in the open air at Greenwich to an extremely hostile audience, she won the day for nim by standing throughout by his side holding an umbrella to shield his silvere

the hisses, the howls, and even the missiles that were anticipated from the mob, there arose cheers for the "Grand Old Couple" and for their "Grand Old Gamp."

Jack Chinn, who was so prominent in th recent Kentucky senatorial deadlock, says. "My father learned me not to look for trouble. 'My son,' he said, 'if I ever hear of you provoking a difficulty I'll give you a thousand lashes. And if you get into one and quit I'll kill you.'

A new life preserver has been invented says a London paper, which not only keeps a man afloat, but which provides him with meat, drink and shelter. It is claimed that in it a shipwrecked person can be kept alive a month. The lower part of this curious device resembles a life-preserving dress, the upper part is a kind of buoy or floating chamber in which the occupant has some freedom of motion for his head and arms Inside the enlarged upper chamber it proposed to place provisions and water.

Young Lochinvar came out of the West, Part way on the trucks, and walking the break of a boom had put him to route He was glad to take any old way to con -Detroit Tribune.

she will have to leave her bloomers When she climbs the golden stair; If there's truth in preachers' rumors, "There shall be no parting there." -Buffalo Times

INDIANA PRESS OPINION. Undoubtedly 90 per cent. of Indiana Reoblicans are for McKinley. Yet first, last and all the time instructions to delegates to vote for him is not the proper thing to do.—Salem Republican Leader. That 90 per cent. of the Republicans Indiana are for McKinley for President not disputed. The Ledger heartily favors strong and unqualified instructions on that line at the State convention.—Noblesville

The Republicans of Indiana are for M Kinley, and the only way they have of giv ing voice to the preference is through del gates, and they have the right to demand of them that they vote for that preference. —Lafayette Call.

If it be true, as we verily believe, that from 80 to 90 per cent. of Indiana Republicans desire McKinley's nomination, they have the right to express that desire in the way that will make it most effective. -Fort Wayne Gazette. Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State

committee, says the State convention "shall" instruct for McKinley. Mr. Gowdy was elected chairman and not dictator, and the convention should make him realize this fact .- Rising Sun Local.

Gowdy to undertake to force a resolution through the convention indorsing the candidacy of McKinley is not meeting with favor among the Republicans generally in this part of the State.—Greensburg Re-It is Mr. Gowdy's function as chairman

carry out the will of the committee and no to organize booms for candidates. It will b well for Mr. Gowdy to confine himself to the organization of the party, and let candidates run their races on their merits.—Anderson The government has no right to force on

the people a collar coin which is worth less than its bullion value, no more than would have to issue a dollar half gold and half copper, and compel people to accept ft in payment for debts.—Vincennes Commercial The majority of the Republicans of In

diana are opposed to sending an instructed delegation to the St. Louis convention. An uninstructed delegation is the proper thing, and will reflect the sentiment of the ma-jority of the Republican voters.-Knights-

The Republican is still of the opinion that Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State committee, should be taught a lesson by a vote of the Republican State convention, the occasion being his proselyting campaign in the interest of presidential aspirants.—Mar-

The delegates at large from Indiana, no matter who they may be, will not object to carrying out the wishes of Republicans of Indiana. They will all be elected as Mc-Kinley men by the voice of those same Re-publicans, who may and have a right to instruct.-Mount Vernon Republican. Threats will not cause the Republica

party to swerve one iota from that which the majority believes to be right, so if there be those who have made up their minds to have a declaration in favor of the free and un limited coinage of sliver, at the ratio of to 1, or leave the party, they may as well go now.—Frankfort News. One may talk as he pleases, but the great

public has a clear idea of what constitutes the leading question in this campaign, and those candidates who expect to dodge the issue, straddle it or evade, may as well eliminate that sophistry. No man can be fooled with a fifty-cent dollar "good the world over" for a dollar.—Goshen News. The Pennsylvania Republican State convention in its platform puts the tariff mestion ahead of all other issues. It says, 'First of all national issues stands protec-It is right. It is the vital of the day. It is what will win in the No

ember election. It is what will restore prosperity to this country.-Muncie News. When the Democrats are out of hope they take a new hitch on their trousers, and talk about their "Jeffersonian principles." wish that a committee of experts would figure out just what the Jeffersonian prin-ciples are. The Democrats believe in them all right, all right, but they have very hazy notions as to what they are.—Cannelton En-

If the State convention decides to pledge the delegates, resolutions to that effect will be adopted before the selections are made No man need complain that he has been burdened with distasteful obligations. There will be nothing compulsory in the proceeding. Nobody will be begged or drafted to go to St. Louis, no matter how binding the instructions may be.—Lafayette Courier. Nobody proposes to be unreasonable this matter of instructions. Nobody is asking for any "first, last and all the time"

business. The instructions would mean simply that they vote for McKinley as long as there is a chance that he may be nominated. If the delegates should see hat his day in court is over that woul absolve them from the instructions .- New

The Republican State convention will certainly have no desire to insult anyone much less a true, tried and distinguished Republican, but if instructing is to be con-strued as an insult it would be well for anyone who would so regard it not to in all kindness by an overwhelming ma-

jority instruct the candidates to vote William McKinley.—Muncie Times. If Indiana Republicans are real bright they will select the best men in the party to represent the State at large in the St. Louis convention, and send them there untrammeled by instructions, but leave them to accept the situation of the hour as it is presented to them. The tying up of delegates by iron-bound instructions weeks ahead, when the real situation may change in an hour, is a piece of political folly that we had better do away with.

Noblesville Tribune. The Republicans of Indiana are almost unanimous for ex-Governor McKinley for President. He is the man Hoosiers want after next March at the head of affairs Washington, and it would be nothing more than right to instruct the delegates to St. Louis to cast the solid vote of the State for McKinley. It may be true that the delegates are all favorable to Mr. McKinley without any instructions, but Hoosiers are peculiar, and if they think well of a man y want it told in no uncertain manner.

Populism, silverism, Apaism, ndism and all the rest of the isms will take a back seat this year. The people will not be humbugged out of what they really desire for the sake of some theory, faction or fallacy which they know now is not practical. They have listened to theorists, faction fighters and Democratic promise makers in the past, and while many have been guided by the advice of these worthes, they will be guided by the facts this year. It is a plain straight business and rotective administration that they want.

Richmond Telegram It is suggested that it would be a good idea for the coming State convention to have a two days' session instead of attempting to cram all the work into one day. This is an xcellent suggestion. It is better to take two days and do the work well than to hurry through and slight those nominations which me toward the last. The last State conemained in session until it looked at one time as if the whole would wind up in a riot. Delegates their seats and retire to their hotels to

who, nine times out of ten, have axes that they want to grind. When delegates are sent to Indianapolis to represent a county they are sent to remain at their post of duty until the work is completed. This work should not be made a hardship. It is a hard-

ship if an attempt is made to crowd it into one day.—Deiphi Journal. It does not make a great deal of difference whether the State convention instructs the delegates at large for McKinley or whether it does not, though the dignified and prudent course is to send an uninstructed delegation of such citizens as shall by their own personality vouch for the honorable fulfillment of their obligations. But it does make considerable difference whether the wrangling over every question that has come up is to be continued, and

the State convention owes it to the peop

to locate the blame and by proper end it.-Logansport Journal.

It is not necessary to require delegates to vote "first, last and all the time" for | the debate on the Pickler pension bill Friany candidate. All that is needed is instructions so worded that they will leave no doubt of the will of the Republicans of Indiana. That much may be acon to the entire satisfaction of everybody and to the detriment of nobody, and if there is any friction in the proceeding the respon-sibility will have to be borne by those who cannot fail to appreciate the fact before-hand that resistance is useless and inevitably destined to prove more or less damag-ing to party harmony and welfare in tals State.—Lafayette Courier.

Instructions for the delegates at large will be entirely unnecessary if the right kind of men are chosen. Indiana should go to St. Louis prepared to be a factor in the contest, and with instructed delegates the State immediately becomes a nonent the force of public opinion for Major Mc-Kinley, and then there will be no need of binding their actions by instructions. Any of the men spoken of as delegates have brains enough to represent the Re-publicans of the State without being tied down with instructions—Danville Republic-

The indications point to a big effort to force the instruction of Indiana's delegates for Mckinley. Admitting for the sake of argument that he is the favorite of the people, and that the delegates are also favorable to him, what good can be accom-plished by forcing this wrangle upon the State convention? If everybody is for Mc-Kinley there is no need of instruction. We have yet to see the first reasonable exhave yet to see the first reasonable excuse given for the endeavor to tie the hands of Indiana's representatives at St. Louis. In truth, it begins to look very much like an attempt to fulfill a contract in hopes of future personal aggrandizement at the expense of party harmony and good feeling.

-Rushville Graphic. found 90 per cent. favorable to McKinley, but if he wants to be governed by the sentiment of the Republican masses now, and will take the pains to reopen correspondence on the subject, we are here to say that he will not find that proportion, or anything like it, in favor of instructing the delegates at large for McKinley or any other candidate. Four years ago there was an 80 per cent, leader of Democracy in Indiana, and his favorite won, but what did it profit the eader? The antagonisms aroused by his dictatorial course were so employed as to de-feat his every ambition. From such a fate the Courier would save the honored chairman of the Republican State committ His duty is to conserve the best interests of the party, not of the adherents of any par-ticular candidate. As sure as fate an attempt to force instructions on to men of the in of the four men who will be named as delegates at large, will precipitate a wrangle in the convention, and, whether voted up of down, will engender feelings and revive antagonisms of which we have heard already too much in this campaign, and from which the chairman will suffer. - New Castle Courier.

POLITICAL SNAP SHOTS.

They spell Keystone Quaystone now. means more that way .- New York Recorder. Perhaps Mr. McKinley feels that his posiions on the financial question have been various enough to go 'round.-Washington If President Cleveland is drafted as residential candidate he will not do as he

An anti-Morrison man says a colonel was never elected President of the United States. Come to think of it, neither was a major. -Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)

Probably the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is entirely warranted in calling him "William B. McKinley, of Ohio." The initial, of course refers to the insect in his hat.-Chicago Dis patch (Ind.)

The action of the Massachusetts Democracy in respect of the Hon. Bill Russell, advises a search of the sleeves of the Hon Josh Quincy and the Hon. Dick Olney for laughter .- Detroit Tribune (Rep.) Senator Vest is going to Kentucky make speeches for free silver. Vest is it kind of prophet who enjoys less honor home than is accorded to him outside of l own country.-Kansas City Star (Ind.) Among the Democratic State conventions which have been held, how many have clared for Mr. Cleveland for a third term n the language of Logan, the Indian chief "Not one!"-New York Advertiser (Rep.) At a dinner in Washington a lady is sail to have asked Vice President Stevenson a silence fell on the festal board that hostess had to put an extra leaf in the table to make room for it.-Chicago News

THE METHODIST WOMEN.

Victorious in Their Fight for Equality in Conferen New York Independent. It was not a victory, after all. The votes Methodist ministers do not admit women to the General Conference. The returns seemed to make admission almost certain a

week ago, and the secretary of the General Conference said so; but some of the remain ing conferences were not so favorable to the cause as was expected, and so the amend This does not mean that an actual major ty of ministers voted against the wome On the contrary, the majority was distinctly in their favor. In not a few conferences i gregate it is more than two to one; indee t is nearly three to one. It failed simp

because, out of every 100 votes cast, a fration over twenty-five were opposed to th mendment. In other words, it did not quitreceive a three-fourths majority. Out of 10,159 ministers voting, 7,553 voted for admis sion and 2,606 against admission. Sixty-six have made it successful. The failure is to be regretted, it seems to us, from every point of view. It has been a burning question in two General Conferences, and the vote just taken does no settle it. The minority opposed to the ad n of women is too small to be garded as finally conclusive. The vote nearly three to one in tavor of admission expresses the mind of the church, even igh it is insufficient to change the constitution. It is so large that it makes it moralthe chief body of the church is inevitable it fails in 1896 it will not fail in 1900, and prolongation of the controversy can scarcely be regarded as desirable. Furthermore, there is some danger that the General Conerence at Cleveland may be tempted, actin on the basis of what is known as the Hamil amendment, to vote to women elected as delegates not withstanding the failure of the Baltimore amendment. This would be, we fear, well nigh disastrous. It would be dangerous to peace of the church. Many would regard it as a desperate assault on consti-tutional safeguards, and some might carry out their threat to leave the church. General Conference of 1888, after a long discussion, decided by a narrow vote that women could not be admitted to seats until astitution is changed. The judiciar mmittee of the General Conf 892 reported to similar effect un but the conference set aside the report and, assuming that the constitutional rul is properly interpreted as admitting won as well as men, voted to submit the Han

eral Conference should hold the Ham endment to be a proper one it migthat women are as legally in the Gen-Conference as men. We do not look such a result; but the debate is sure to sharp, and there may be unfortunate con the friends of admission will be suit, and that the an

have generally refused to cons a proper submission. Few vot

ton amendment to the vote of the confer

ences. This amendment proposes to change the wording of the rule so as to make mer

only eligible as lay delegates. The con

have been cast on either side. If the Gen

OVERSTREET'S SPEECH

TEXT OF HIS ARGUMENT ON THE PENSION AS A VESTED RIGHT.

Review of Wrongs Perpetrated by Lochren's Bureau, and Necessity of Remedial Legislation Made Clear.

Correspondence of the Journal: WASHINGTON, April 25 .- As stated by the Journal correspondent in his dispatches, Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, yesterday made a forcible speech on the pension as a vested right. It was made during day afternoon. Mr. Overstreet spoke for forty-dy minutes, and confined his arguiner mainly to that portion of the measthe proposed by himself in a bill introduced carry in the session. He said:

The report that introduced this measure to the House states that "the bill adds no new as of pensioners, as such, to the renglem roll," In view of this fact there can cartainly be no objection to its consideration from the standpoint of the need of some legislation in aid of the administration of the pension laws. However torious legislation that adds to the any worthy class of pensioners, and ever meritorious any measure that may aid ever meritorious any measure that may aid any class of pensioners may be, yet the time has come, in my judgment, when we can afford to step aside from such classes of legislation and consider a purely administrative bill that has for its object simply a safe adjustment of all matters pending before the Pension Bureau and the security of all classes that have thus far been adjudicated.

This bill does not contain all that I might lect, even in the line in which it is drawn; neither does it contain some things that, in my judgment, are essential to complete a just administration of the laws on the statute book. Yet, it does contain so much of merit, so much that will expedite the work already in progress, and so much that will add safety and security to the adjudicated pensions, that it meets my most hearty approval in every respect. While all that has been done by Congress

in aid of the veterans of the late war has prompted most careful consideration, and, in many instances, through the sympathies that have been aroused, created most lib-eral laws that have brought comfort and relief to the wounded and stricken in health and consolation and ease to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, yet there is at least one section of this bill that, in point of importance, is of equal import to any law that has been enacted by Congress in that may hereafter be passed upon by the it department. In the past it has been ught, when once a claimant has gone through the minute and sometimes intricate rules of the department, complying with their demands in all particulars, and has at last received an allowance that gave hir an annual pension, that there was an end to his further anxiety, and to him, at least, was secured during the remainder of his life the amount fixed by the certificate issued by the department. It was thought by all that no further legislation would be needed to guarantee to the pensi allowance that the great bureau had, after many months, and sometimes years, of inrestigation, at last determined that such an amount as fixed by that bureau would be considered by the govern-ment as a claim against it so long as the holder of that certificate should be in life. But it has been left to recent years, ur changed circumstances, to demonstrate that dangerous rulings under existing laws may be so exercised as to entirely overcome the presumptions that had existed in favor of an adjusted claim. Not until the de in the Bennett case, in May, 1893, was it ever dreamed that without further legislation by Congress the Pension Department could of its own motion reinvestigate and re-examine claims that had once been passed upon and order a discontinuance or pension of the same. But after that de-on had been made and the present Secretary of the Interior had organized his board of revision thousands of claims alof revision thousands of claims al-adjudicated, and, so far as any person had dreamed before May, 1883, were forever put at rest, not to be changed save upon the death of the claimants, when their various accounts should be closed, were reconsidered and suspended or dis-

CASES THAT WERE DROPPED. The exact data of the number of claims thus considered by that famous board of revision cannot be obtained, but without going into the details and giving a full and complete statement of the same, it is sufficient for the purpose of this argument to notice simply those that have occurred within recent months, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1895, which shows that there were dropped from the pension roll during that year, 42,411 cases. Those pensions are divided into classes, so many dropped on account of death, so many for remarriage, so many for minors who had obtained the legal limitations and so many by failure to claim the pension. others are grouped into one class and noted y the Commissioner as having been dropped for other causes." without stating what those other causes were; and it is safe to c'aim that those pensions so dropped, with-out identifying the exact nature of the claims, nor the reasons for their suspension, were simply dropped on the order of the Commissioner, otherwise there would certainly have been enumerated in his report

In a subsequent report from the bureau

in answer to the request of the Senate of

the United States, the Commissioner reports

some reason for his actio

that from the 1st day of July, 1895, to the first day of January, 1896, there were from the roll 21,112 pensions, and in this late report, as in the former to which I have alluded, these pensions were classified and under the head of "for other causes" the ended during this period of six months 4.826 pensions; making the total suspension for the eighteen months ending Jan. 1, 1896 14,505; 14,506 pensions suspended within a period of eighteen months for "other It must be remembered that through all the pension legislation of this overnment, the method and procedure of the department has been of an ex parte character, wherein the claimant was perlitted to ale such application as he des inder the rules and regulations by the department itself; after which the harge of the officers of the bureau, who, ollowing out regulations prescribed by the lepartment in harmony with the laws that then existed and at such times as they depassed upon the evidence that was ubmitted under their various rules and olther rejected the claim or ma ance therefor. There is no proce to the statute or common law that was, and is, as complete and searching as the metho Pensions of this government. That procedure enables the most searching investigation under all varying conditions, and permits the officers of the department unlimited time and means to make such investigation. All evidence is filed suject to the approval of this bureau and passed upon by its officers in the star chamber sessions, presence of the claimant or any of his representatives; and when his claim has been once rejected after the allowance of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior rights are forever concluded, and his one asivation is to begin anew the effort that after long and laborious labor, has resulted in failure. If, instead of rejection, his claim is allowed, after every avenue known to the bureau has been traveled and every believe, as all others believed until the lecision of May, 1893, that that allowance forever fixed the title in that pension for the individual to whom it had been granted. But it seems that under the recent dangerous rules of the department that give to this same bureau the right to reopen a pleasure and examine any claim, rating or suspend a pension, it bec necessary that the legislative power of government be invoked to establish a line beyond which this bureau cannot go and forever put at rest the fear that has arisen hat all pensions are in jeopardy.

A DEVIOUS ROAD. Let us for a moment consider the various roads that a claim for pension must needs travel before it can culminate in an allowance. There are six different boards to which a claim may go, and five beards to which a claim must go before its final determination. After the formal filing of an application, it is at once referred to the adjudicating division, where it is charged out to an examiner, who, after obtaining the military record of the claimant and passing upon the formal matter of the applica and the order of evidence, in the event that evidence has at that time been filed, on examination by the medical examination by the medical examination by the second board. Ev s then called for, if not already filed and examined to the satisfaction of the examine in whose hands the claim rests, who mits the claim to the bo new. Not content thus far, after hav been presented to three boards, the member the board of review who receives